

Flower Drive Historic District Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



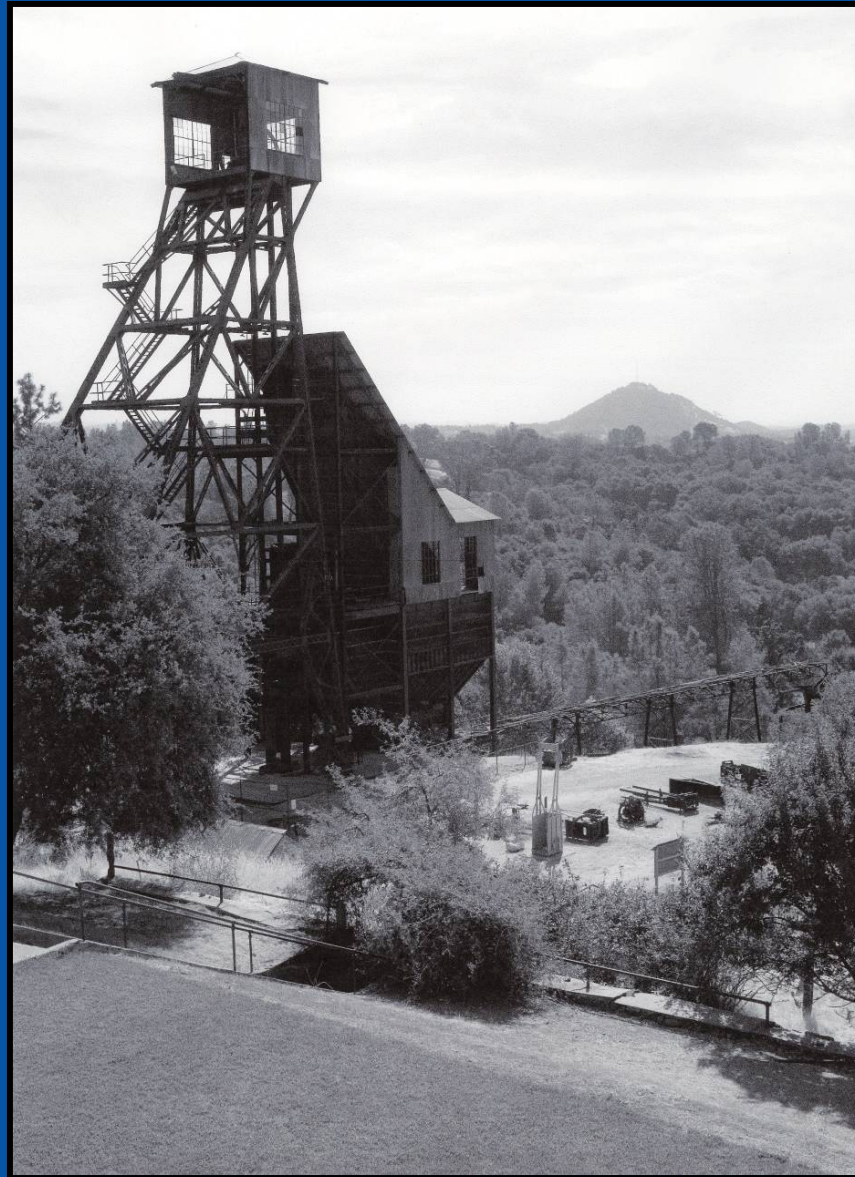
Flower Drive Historic District

The Flower Drive Historic District is composed of a grouping of 19 multi-family residences constructed primarily between 1920 and 1927 on the west side of Flower Drive. The district includes 17 contributing and two non-contributing properties. Properties are two-story, multi-family residences, rectangular in plan, and located on 50-foot by 140-foot parcels with uniform setbacks. Contributing properties are united by property type, common lot size, setbacks, height, spatial arrangement, form, and architectural style.

The property was nominated to the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) under Criterion 1 for associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Los Angeles' history and under Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics a type and period of construction, the Mediterranean Revival style. Pursuant to CA Code of Regulations 4855(b)(1)(A-B), each owner or partial owner of a privately owned property within a district has one vote regardless of how many buildings, or what percentage of the area of the proposed district, such person owns. Districts will not be listed if a majority of private resource owners object to the listing, but districts can receive a designation of formally determined eligible for listing in the California Register.



Kennedy Mine Historic District Jackson (vicinity), Amador County



Kennedy Mine Historic District

The Kennedy Mine Historic District is located in the Sierra foothills about a mile north of the city center of Jackson, California and abuts the Jackson City limit line. The district is comprised of seven distinct areas consisting of approximately 152 acres. The district contains 17 buildings, 10 sites, and 6 structures that are counted as contributing resources. The Kennedy Tailing Wheels, were previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1981.

Kennedy Mine was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the State level of significance under Criteria A and C. The district is significant as an excellent example of quartz mining operations during California's signature mining era, operating almost continuously from the gold rush until World War II. The property bears testament to the quartz mining on the Mother Lode, and the importance of gold mining to the surrounding communities and history of California. The Kennedy Mine played a significant role in labor relations in California's mining industry and was at the center of the landmark decision that still defines extralateral rights.



Monterey County Courthouse Salinas, Monterey County



Monterey County Courthouse

Monterey County Courthouse, constructed in 1937, is an excellent example of WPA Moderne style architecture of the 1930s. The building is embellished with decorative elements fashioned by artist Jo Mora depicting scenes and characters from the history of Monterey County and the western United States.

The Monterey County Courthouse was nominated to the National Register for listing under Criterion C for Architecture and Art at the local level of significance, with a 1937 period of significance. The building derives architectural significance as an excellent example of the WPA Moderne style. The building unquestionably embodies the distinctive characteristics of the style through its monolithic form, symmetrical facades, simple lines, smooth-finished concrete surfaces, understated ornamentation, incorporated pilasters and square piers. The Monterey County Courthouse derives significance in the area of Art from the numerous sculptures, carved bas-reliefs, and travertine marble panels that decorate the building and depict the history of Monterey County.



Old Masonic Building Elk Grove, Sacramento County



Old Masonic Building

The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) requested that the Old Masonic Building be removed from the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) pursuant to Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 11.5, Section 4856 on the grounds that the resource has lost integrity since it was listed as a contributor to the Elk Grove Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1988. The Old Masonic Building was listed as a contributor to the district and was therefore automatically listed in the California Register. Subsequent to that listing the building burned in a 1993 fire that destroyed a substantial portion of the building, effectively removing those qualities that allowed the building to contribute to the historic significance of the district. Further rehabilitation work removed additional historic features that resulted in more loss of integrity.

In 1997 the property owner submitted a Part 1 – Evaluation of Significance stating that the building no longer contributed to the significance of the district because it lacked integrity. OHP staff and the Keeper of the National Register concurred with the assessment. The property's status changed to a non-contributing building within the district and resulted in the property's removal from the National Register.



Pacific Electric Building

Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



Pacific Electric Building

The Pacific Electric Building was constructed in 1905 as an office building with an electric rail depot at ground level. Designed by local architect Thornton Fitzhugh, the building exhibits elements of Richardsonian Romanesque and Beaux Arts styles. Following an extensive rehabilitation, the Pacific Electric Building was converted from its former use as an office building and transit station to a multi-family residential structure.

The building was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) for listing under Criterion A at the local level of significance. The building derives its significance in the area of transportation for its association with the Pacific Electric Railway interurban railway system and, subsequently, the Southern Pacific Railroad. The building also derives historical significance in the area of social history as the home of the Jonathan Club, an exclusive men's social club founded in 1895 for the Republican supporters of William McKinley.

The Pacific Electric Building was previously certified by the National Park Service for a [federal tax credit](#) as a rehabilitation project.



Tallman Hotel

Upper Lake, Lake County



Tallman Hotel

Constructed in 1896 in the small town of Upper Lake at the north end of Clear Lake in Lake County, the Tallman Hotel replaced a hotel that burned in 1895. Early Lake County settlers, Rufus and Mary Tallman, constructed the hotel as part of a hotel/saloon/livery stable complex. The hotel is an example of western vernacular architecture, the dominant architectural style in California's nineteenth century mining towns. The Tallman Hotel underwent extensive rehabilitation between 2003 and 2006, after having been vacant and unused for over forty years.

The Tallman Hotel was nominated as a California Point of Historical Interest as the last remaining hotel building constructed in the community associated with Upper Lake's heyday period as a bustling commercial center and transportation hub for the County's thriving hot springs tourist industry.



Torrey Pines Gliderport (Boundary Increase) (La Jolla) San Diego, San Diego County



Torrey Pines Gliderport (Boundary Increase)

Torrey Pines Gliderport is located in La Jolla in San Diego. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1993 at the local level of significance under Criterion A in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation, Invention, and Transportation. The period of significance was 1928-1942.

The nominated boundary increase was to include the historic approaches and ground-based runway protection zones in both the easterly and westerly directions. The approaches are significant features of the gliderport during the period of significance. Each polygon in the boundary increase consists of two components: a ground-based runway protection zone, and an air-based approach surface. The new boundaries were based on historic runway and approach surface configurations at the Torrey Pines Gliderport in the period of significance and represent those flight characteristics of the glider of that period.



Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District (San Pedro) Los Angeles, Los Angeles County



Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District

Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District , commonly known as Angels Gate Park, consists of a 64-acre section of the original Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur. The U.S. Army established Fort MacArthur in 1914 to defend the Los Angeles harbor through the use of seacoast artillery gun batteries and fortifications positioned from Ventura to Laguna Beach along the California coastline. Later, the Upper Reservation's mission expanded to providing air defense for the Metropolitan Los Angeles area south to San Diego.

The district was nominated to the California Register of Historical Resources under Criterion 1 at the local level of significance for associations with military defense of the Los Angeles Harbor and the Metropolitan Los Angeles area against enemy attack. The district played a vital and critical role in maintaining peace and protecting both civilian and military assets in the Los Angeles area from the time of its initial construction in 1914 through 1975. During the Air Defense period the U. S. Army Air Defense Command tested the use of State Army National Guard troops to man and operate the complex Nike Missile Systems. This was a unique first and was latter adopted in almost all of the air defense sectors throughout the U.S. In this context, the Upper Reservation meets Special Consideration 2, for resources that have achieved significance within the past fifty years.



Uptown Tenderloin Historic District San Francisco, San Francisco County



Uptown Tenderloin Historic District

The Uptown Tenderloin Historic District is a largely intact, visually consistent, inner-city high-density residential area. It comprises 18 whole and 15 partial city blocks in the zone where the city has required fire-resistant construction since 1906. The district is formed around its predominant building type: a 3-to 7-story, multi-unit apartment, hotel, or apartment-hotel constructed of brick or reinforced concrete. Because virtually the entire district was constructed in the quarter-century between 1906 and the early 1930s, a limited number of architects, builders, and clients produced a harmonious group of structures that share a single, classically oriented visual imagery using similar materials and details.

The district was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A and C. The district represents a distinctive mix of building types that served a new urban population of office and retail workers during a critical period of change in San Francisco.

